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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/613,358	07/03/2003	Don Tanaka	CRD1064NP	7253
27777	7590 05/18/2004		EXAM	INER
PHILIP S. JOHNSON			RAGONESE, ANDREA M	
JOHNSON & JOHNSON ONE JOHNSON & JOHNSON PLAZA			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
	NSWICK, NJ 08933-7003		3743	
			DATE MAILED: 05/18/200-	4

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/613,358 TANAKA, DON	
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit
	Andrea M. Ragonese	3743
The MAILING DATE of this communication ap	ppears on the cover sheet with	the correspondence address
Period for Reply A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1. after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a rep If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statut Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailine earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	.136(a). In no event, however, may a repoly within the statutory minimum of thirty of will expire SIX (6) MONTHE, cause the application to become ABA	ly be timely filed (30) days will be considered timely. HS from the mailing date of this communication. NDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
Status		
 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03 2 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This 3) Since this application is in condition for allowed closed in accordance with the practice under 	is action is non-final. ance except for formal matter	
Disposition of Claims		
 4) Claim(s) 1-4 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdra 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) 1 and 2 is/are rejected. 7) Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) 1-4 are subject to restriction and/or example. 	awn from consideration.	í
Application Papers		
9) The specification is objected to by the Examin 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) acc Applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examin	cepted or b) objected to by e drawing(s) be held in abeyanc ction is required if the drawing(s	e. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119		
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority document 2. Certified copies of the priority document 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority document application from the International Bureat * See the attached detailed Office action for a list	nts have been received. Its have been received in Apportity documents have been reau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	plication No eceived in this National Stage
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)		mmary (PTO-413)
 Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 	[]	Mail Date ormal Patent Application (PTO-152)

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DETAILED ACTION

Election/Restrictions

- 1. Restriction to one of the following inventions is required under 35 U.S.C. 121:
 - I. Claims 1-2, drawn to a long term oxygen therapy system, classified in class 128, subclass 200.24.
 - II. Claims 3-4, drawn to a process for treating hypoxemic patients having chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, classified in class 128, subclass 898.
- 2. The inventions are distinct, each from the other because of the following reasons: Inventions II and I are related as process and apparatus for its practice. The inventions are distinct if it can be shown that either: (1) the process as claimed can be practiced by another materially different apparatus or by hand, or (2) the apparatus as claimed can be used to practice another and materially different process. (MPEP § 806.05(e)). In this case, the apparatus as claimed can be used to practice another and materially different process, such as one that does not require supplying oxygen directly into alveolar tissue of a lung.
- 3. Because these inventions are distinct for the reasons given above and have acquired a separate status in the art as shown by their different classification, restriction for examination purposes as indicated is proper.
- 4. During a telephone conversation with Carl J. Evens on April 30, 2004, a provisional election was made without traverse to prosecute the invention of I, claims 1-
- 2. Affirmation of this election must be made by applicant in replying to this Office action.

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5. Claims 3-4 are withdrawn from further consideration by the examiner, 37 CFR 1.142(b), as being drawn to a non-elected invention.

Information Disclosure Statement

6. The listing of references in the specification is not a proper information disclosure statement. 37 CFR 1.98(b) requires a list of all patents, publications, or other information submitted for consideration by the Office, and MPEP § 609 A(1) states, "the list may not be incorporated into the specification but must be submitted in a separate paper." Therefore, unless the references have been cited by the examiner on form PTO-892, they have not been considered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

7. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

8. Claims 1-2 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention lacks patentable utility. Additionally, the disclosed invention is inoperative and therefore lacks utility. Specifically, the Examiner believes the apparatus cannot function as claimed because in order for the conduit to pass through the thoracic wall and lung of a patient, the conduit must puncture the lung of the patient. Trauma and internal bleeding are a direct result of puncturing the lung. Any action, which punctures the lung, causes negative pressure to affect the lung and as a result, causes fluid to build up and deflate the lung. Without a more detailed explanation of the novelty and utility of this invention, the Examiner does not believe that it is possible to puncture the lung and at the same time, supply oxygen to the inner volume of the lung.

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Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

9. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

- 10. Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Jacobs (US 3,682,166). As shown in Figure 5, Jacobs discloses an apparatus for oxygen therapy with an oxygen supply 15, a conduit 3 and a sealing device [adhesive tape] (column 3, lines 3-15).
- 11. Regarding the claimed elements of the conduit, Applicant is reminded that functional language does not hold patentable weight in apparatus claims. Specifically, Applicant states, "at least one conduit having...a second end passing through the thoracic wall and lung of a patient," which is method-step terminology, and as a result, has not been given patentable weight in these apparatus claims. The device of Jacobs is capable of performing the function as claimed, thus meeting the claim limitation of "passing through the thoracic wall and lung of a patient."

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 12. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

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Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jacobs 13. (US 3,682,166) in view of DeLuccia, deceased et al. (US 4,502,482). Jacobs discloses an oxygen supply apparatus comprising all the limitations recited in claim 2, with the exception of a second conduit having multiple branches. However, the use of a conduit with multiple branches was known at the time the invention was made. Specifically, DeLuccia, deceased et al. teaches the use of a second conduit 59 with two branches 63, 67 for establishing fluid communication between different locations inside of patient, as shown in Figure 7. Regarding particular elements of the conduit, Applicant is reminded that functional language does not hold patentable weight in apparatus claims. Specifically, Applicant states, "at least one second conduit having...a second end having multiple branches, one of the branches passing through the thoracic wall and lung of a patient...and another of the branches passing through a bronchus of a patient," which is method-step terminology, and as a result, has not been given patentable weight in these apparatus claims. The device of DeLuccia, deceased et al. is capable of performing the function as claimed, thus meeting the claim limitation of "passing through the thoracic wall and lung of a patient...and another of the branches passing through a bronchus of a patient." Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the apparatus of Jacobs by adding a second conduit with multiple branches because it is well known in the art, as taught by DeLuccia, deceased et al., to use multiple branches in a conduit in order to establish fluid communication between multiple locations within the body of a patient.

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Conclusion

14. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Andrea M. Ragonese whose telephone number is 703-

306-4055. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Thursday from 8

am until 4 pm ET.

15. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Henry A. Bennett can be reached on 703-308-0101. The fax phone number

for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

16. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for

published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should

you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

AMR

Supervisory Patent Examiner

Group 3700